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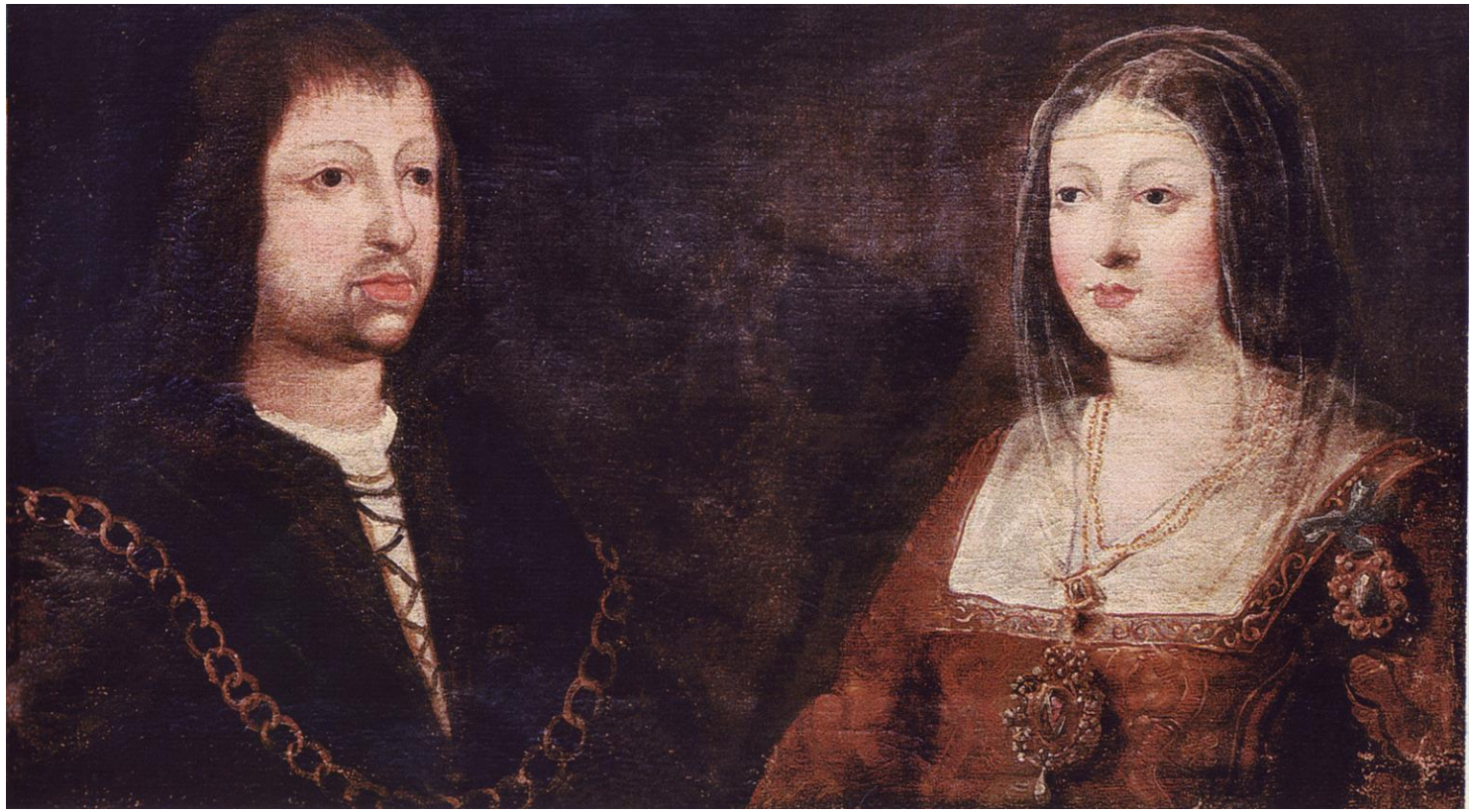
History of Malaga

One of the world's oldest cities
Malaga is one of the oldest cities in the world with close to three thousand years of history.

The Phoenicians originally founded a commercial center here in early 7C BC, which they named Malaca. The name is most probably derived from the word Malac – to salt. The Greeks and Carthaginians were briefly present and further established Malaca as a trading post. In 3C BC the Romans conquered the city and a created a colony that was federated to Rome until AD81, whereupon it attained the status of a Roman municipality. The city was renamed Flavia Malacita and quickly grew in importance, with the port used to export oil, raisins, wine and salted fish and meat. Malaga's port and the Roman amphitheatre were constructed during this time.
Following the Moorish conquest – 714-716 – the city came under the jurisdiction of the Caliphate of Córdoba.
With the rise and fall of various Muslim dynasties, the city eventually fell under the control of the Nasrids, in Granada. Malaga became the main port and the city was called Mālaqah. Enjoying great prosperity during this period, mainly due to the development of it's textile industry. The fortress – the Alcazaba was built in 11C and in 14C the Gibralfaro fortress was rebuilt and extended by Yusif I.

The siege of Mālaqa by Isabella and Ferdinand in 1487 was one of the longest of the Reconquista. The Muslim population was punished for its resistance by enslavement or death. Under Castillian domination, churches and convents were built outside the walls to unite the Christians and encourage the formation of new neighbourhoods. In the 16th century, the city entered a period of slow decline, exacerbated by epidemics of disease, several successive poor food crops, floods, and earthquakes.

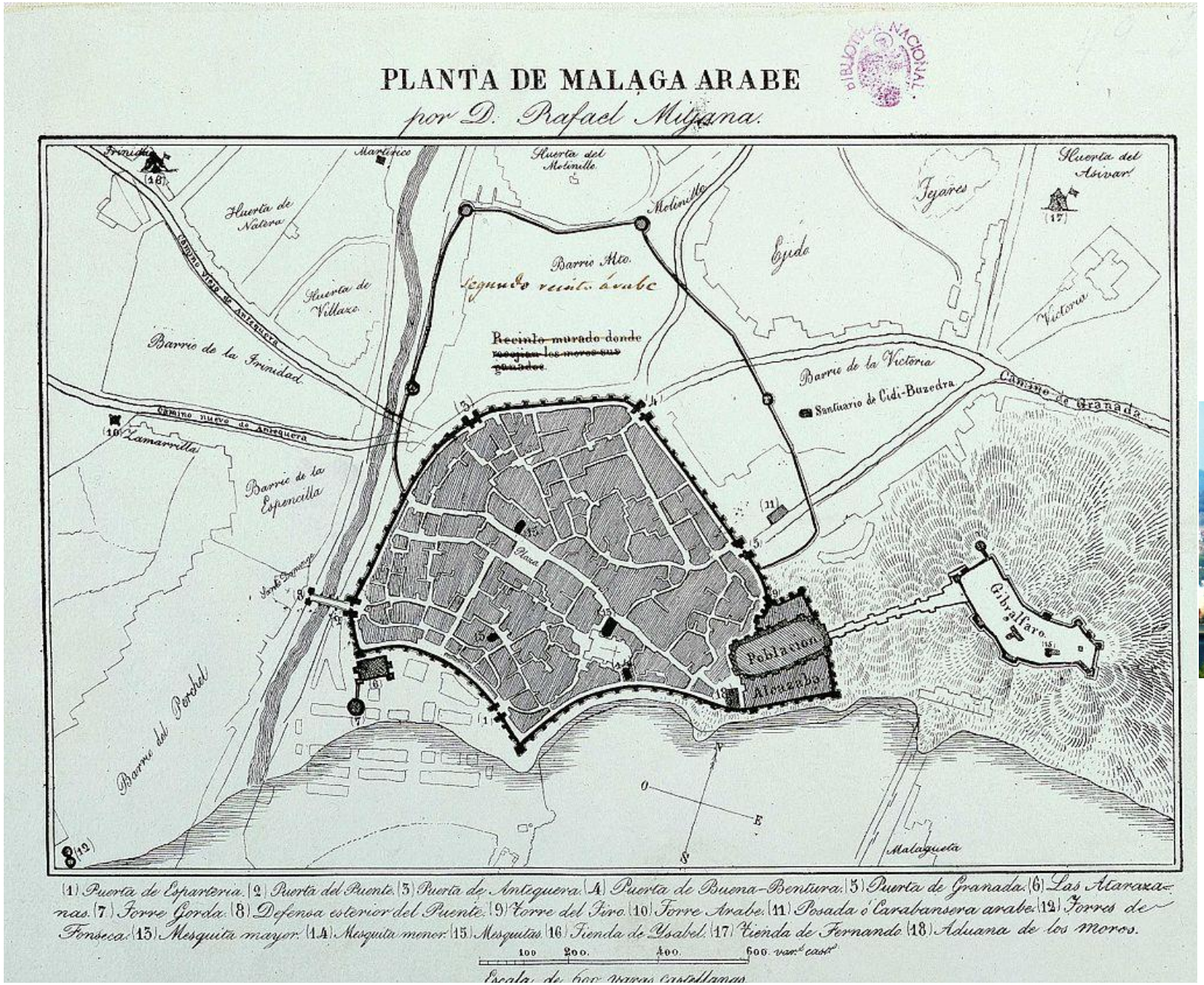


Wedding portrait of Queen Isabella I of Castile (right) and King Ferdinand II of Aragon (left), married in 1469

OCEANUS CANTABRICUS
MARE DE BISCAIA
Asturia de Oviedo
GALLAECIA
ASTURIA
REGNUM LEGIONIS
CASTELLA VETUS
CASTELLA NOVA
REGNUM CATALONIA
PRINCIPATUS
REGNUM PORTUGALLIÆ
REGNUM TOLETANUM
REGNUM VALENTIÆ
REGNUM MURCIÆ
REGNUM GRANATENSE
REGNUM ANDALUSIÆ
REGNUM ALGARBIÆ
Golfo de Valence
Golfo de Alicante
Golfo de Cartagena
MARE BALEARICUM
MARE IBERICUM Vulgo Hispanicum
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
OCCIDENTALIS
AFRICA
PARS BARBARIA
ESTRECHO DE GIBRALTAR
HISPANIÆ ET PORTUGALLIÆ REGNA
Per Nicolaum Visscher

The Commercial Network of the Phoenicians
Phoenicia
Trade routes
Atlantic Ocean
EUROPE
IBERIA
SARDINIA
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
ASIA
SICILY
Mediterranean Sea
CRETE
CYPRUS
AFRICA
Tingis (Tangier)
Carthage
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Leptis
Cyrene
Memphis

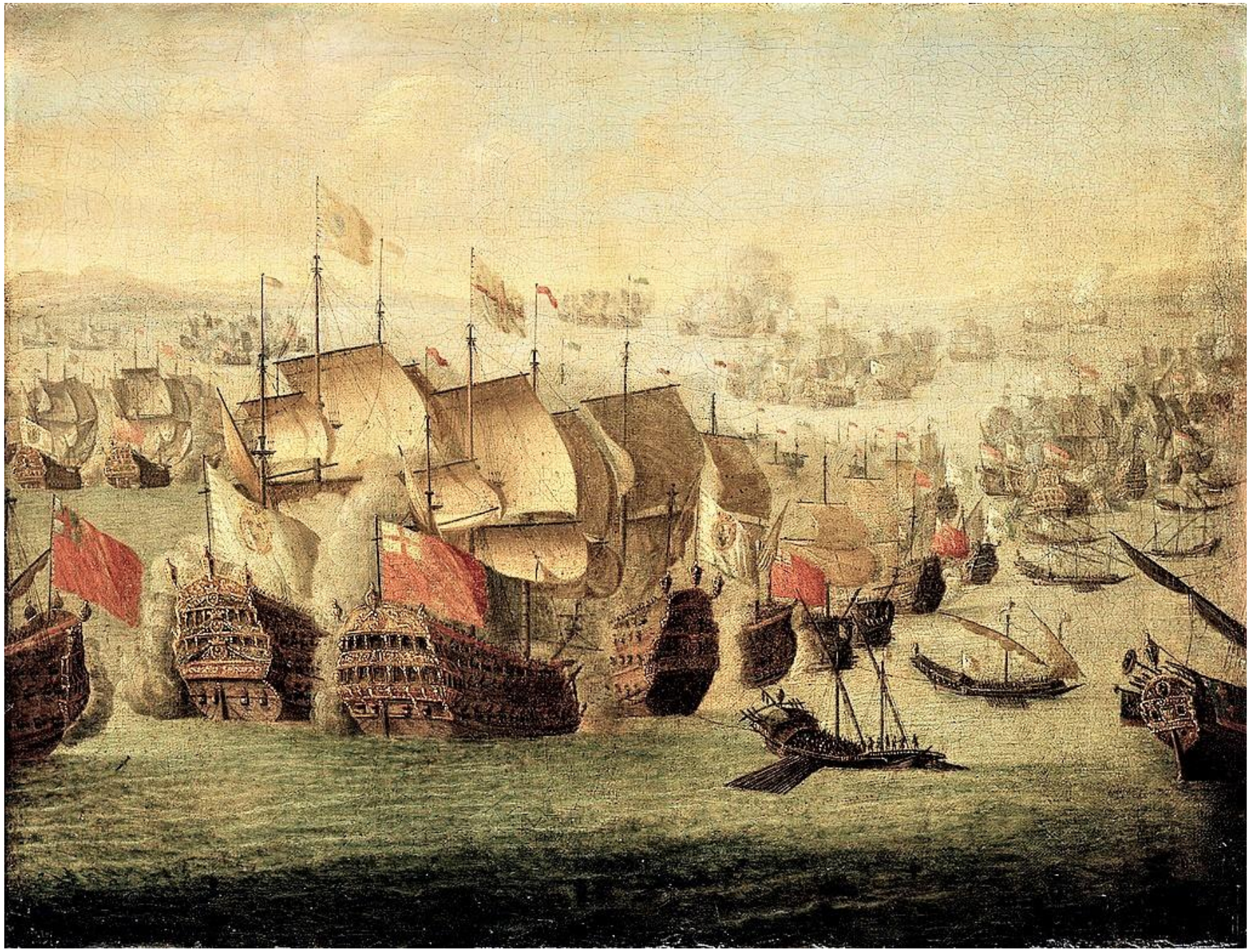
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Asturia
Cantabria
Vasconia
Suevorum Regnum
Sabaria
Bracara (Braga)
Cesaracosta (Zaragoza)
Tarraco (Tarragona)
Barcino (Barcelona)
Mediterranean Sea
Regnum
Toletum (Toledo)
Emerita (Mérida)
Ulishbona (Lisboa)
Visigothorum
Spaniae
Hispalis (Sevilla)
Corduba (Córdoba)
Carthago Spartaria (Cartagena)
Provincia
(Byzantine Empire)
Gades (Cádiz)
Malaca (Málaga)
Iberian Peninsula c. 560


PLANTA DE MALAGA ARABE
por D. Rafael Mitjana.
Trinidad
Martirico
Huerta del Molinillo
Molinillo
Huerta de Natera
Barrio Alto.
Segundo recinto árabe
Huerta de Villaxo
Barrio de la Trinidad
Camino viejo de Antequera
Ejidos
Jejares
Huerta del Asivar
Victoria
Barrio de la Victoria
Santuario de Cidi-Buzedra
Camino de Granada
Camino nuevo de Antequera
Zamarrilla
Barrio de la Esperanza
Fonte Santa
Plaza
Poblacion
Alcazaba
Gibralfaro
Barrio del Perchel
Malagueta
(1) Puerta de Esparteria. (2) Puerta del Puente. (3) Puerta de Antequera. (4) Puerta de Buena-Bentura. (5) Puerta de Granada. (6) Las Atarazanas. (7) Torre Gorda. (8) Defensa esterior del Puente. (9) Torre del Faro. (10) Torre Arabe. (11) Posada ó Carabansera arabe. (12) Torres de Fonseca. (15) Mesquita mayor. (14) Mesquita menor. (15) Mesquitas. (16) Tienda de Ysabel. (17) Tienda de Fernando. (18) Aduana de los moros.
100 200 400 600 vars. castt.
Escala de 600 varas Castellanas

The Chronicle of 754, covering the years 610 to 754, indicates the Arabs began disorganised raids and only undertook to conquer the peninsula with the fortuitous deaths of Roderic and much of the Visigothic nobility.

Alcazaba of Málaga

The Capitulation of Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella, by Francisco Pradilla



The Battle of Malaga by Isaac Sailmaker. Oil on canvas, 1704

Execution of Torrijos and his men, by Antonio Gisbert.

On 2 May 1808 the people of Madrid rebelled against the French occupation of their city; this event was followed by the abdication of the royal family in Bayonne and the proclamation of Napoleon's brother Joseph as king of Spain.

Málaga's bullring, Plaza de toros de La Malagueta

La Malagueta is a bullring at Málaga, Andalucía, Spain which since 1876 has been denominated a cultural asset of Spain (BIC). It is located in the eastern district of Málaga, alongside the Paseo de Reding.

The Episcopal Palace

After the proclamation of the Second Spanish Republic on 14 April, the year 1931 saw the burning of convents, churches and religious buildings by crowds rioting throughout Spain.

In 1933, Málaga elected the first deputy of the Communist Party of Spain to become a member of Congress, Cayetano Bolivar.

Málaga's coast